POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE CHURCH'S LACK. MEN NEEDED WHO WILL CALL OTHERS TO THE

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I was greatly interested in your timely editorial of the 27th u.t., "The Church and the Workingmen," and trust the question will elicit

rich attention.

Probably all our best thinkers would voice Miss Addams's assertion that the reason the churches are not reaching the masses is because their methods are not adapted to present conditions and needs, and doubtless the Rev. Dr. Cady's assertion that "there is more brotherhood in the saloon, the theatre and the mutual benefit society" than a the churches will hardly be denied; and as we have in New-York sixteen saloons to one church we can easily find a reason for the statement.

vere never so great as at present, but the prob of evil are even greater, and the morals of world do not keep pace with the earnest efforts ery line of Christian service.

of our ministers prefer to deliver æsthetic the economic problems which are at the very are of our present industrial system. Then, too, these well-paid lecturers have much to say about the Philippines and the much-discussed Monroe Doctrine, but have not a word to utter as to a "living wage" or the abolition of "commercial slavery." Never have the masses of the people so longed for, or needed, a leader and a prophet as they do to-day. Why cannot the church rise to

As a church member for nearly forty years, the writer has known many cases where a minister's social conditions and resulting dependence upon certain rich parishioners, so that he, the pastor, though willing and conscientious, has become spiritually crippied and his sacred calling perverted l beggary." Such men are looked upon by regard, and men of mind find in them only another reason to ridicule what they call mere churchianity

Unfortunately, there are too many such men in

church whose real duty is to work for a re-seemed world and be, as Mr. Stead puts it, "a suffer." And the fact that we have among us such true exponents of Christianity as Bishops Huntington and Potter and such ministers as Drs. Rainsford, John Peters, Leighton Williams, the Rev. Samuel McComb and others only makes the fallures of the rank and the more prominent. Some have said the church is playing at religion; it is trying the impossible—i. e., to preach religion in the abstract—and so has lost its hold upon the minds and hearts of the people. If this be so, let it change its methods and preach a message calling men to the work of the hour. At the last conference of the labor churches of England it was solemnly affirmed that "the gradual rebuilding of national life on principles of national righteousness is the most truly religious business men can be about, and that the labor movement is a religious movement which unites members of all classes in working for the abolition of commercial slavery." And the fact that we have among us

ishop Huntington writes me as to this theme; is the great and beneficent cause of industrial social reform which in our time and country is the Gospel."

t be its guide and leader our progress and our illzation will move on right lines, and society I no longer be at war with itself, helieve every minister is an officer of a social titution which is an important factor in the of humanity, and he has a great duty in reon to all the social economic problems which confronting us to-day. This is a trust given by man as well as God. Should we not all the time of the control of th

Fight not with ghosts and shadows; let us hear The snap of chain links. Let our gladdened ear Catch the pale prisoner's welcome as the light Follows thy axe stroke through his cell of night. Be faithful to both worlds; nor think to feed Earth's starving millions with the husks of cree

Servant of Him whose mission high and holy Was to the wronged, the sorrowing, and the lowly, Thrust not his Eden promise from our sphere. Distant and dim beyond the blue sky's span; Like him of Patmos see it now and here—
The New Jerusalem comes down to man.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1838.

A WAR MEMORIAL FUND. PROPOSED AND FOUNDED BY A SURGEON IN THE

Sir: The time has now arrived when a perma-nent memorial should be raised to the noble priniples which have emanated from the White House and that have met with such a signal and deton in full view of the official residence of our highly esteemed statesman, President McKinley.

The subject of the monument should be allegorical in its truest and widest sense, and should represent those noble principles which have pervaded the whole atmosphere of this unique warunique in its acknowledgment and practice of those high moral virtues, humanity, liberty and charity, which have always directed and will always govern the policy of our great Republic when and wherever the folds of the Stars and Stripes are

The figures representing Humanity, Charity and Liberty, crowned with the laurels of victory, should be gracefully posed, stooping in a true Samaritan mother and child, scarcely shielded by a starving Cuban soldier. The supporting pedestal to such a Cuban soldier. The supporting pedestal to such a grouping could be decorated on the four façades by the representative figures of the Regulars, marines, Rough Rilers and volunteers, with the several names of the military and naval engagements, or even the names of the commanders, cut beneath; and around the frieze below should be placed a memento to our brave heroes, naval and military, forever gone.

Such a monument would for all time bring into strong relief the prominent principles which governed the spirit of the war and purely humane purpose for which it was carried out, while at the same time it would memorialize our loyal and patricials soldiers and sallors, alive and dead, who were the instruments of this magnanimous policy.

I therefore open the list of donations with the untouched pay accruing to me as an acting assistant-surgeon throughout the campaign, and trust that such a National appeal will produce a hearty and generous tesponse. I am, sir, faithfully yours.

M. D., late 13th Infantry, U. S. A. New-York, Dec. 1, 1898.

SPITTING IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The editorial in to-day's paper, headed "An Inconsistency," will I am sure appeal strongly to many who, like myself, did not care to introduce the subject. The fact of dresses that sweep the streets is objectionable, but the state of our side-walks is far more so. They have always, as far

walks is far more so. They have always, as far as I recollect, been unpleasant to walk upon. The notices in most of our cars at present are a boon to the refined nature, and certainly conducive to the health of all, if adhered to, whether refined enough to be glad of them or unrefined enough to dislike them.

Could not similar cards be hung to our lampposts in the streets? These who cannot refrain from the habit, so unpleasant to the sensitive pedestrian, can step to the curbstone and avail themselves of the gutter. This is now done by a young man I know, who perhaps is trying to set a good example by silent lead. He is an eighteen-year-old descendant of the sister of Benjamin Franklin, of whom it was once asked at the French Court, where he from necessity had to appear in plain dress, "Who is that prince in pensant's costume?"

New-York, Dec. 11, 1898.

AMERICAN GOODS IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris. I take the liberty of inclosing herewith a copy of the "Petit Journal," of this city, dated October 27 last, containing a long article about the monument the Americans propose to have erected in Paris to the memory of Lafayette. In the course of the article are some statements relating to the mutual commercial relations between the United States and France, which I have had translated into English, believing that they would prove interesting to the readers of your valu-able paper, and of which translation I also beg to

I would take this opportunity to mention further I would take this opportunity to mention further that the principal aim of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris is to fosier trade between the two countries, and calefly to obtain the greatest possible facilities for the introduction and sale of American goods in France. Although this latter country has not more than one-half the population of the United States, yet its principal trade with them consists mainly in the export of articles of laxury, while it imports large quantities of articles for general consumption from the States.

There is a much better disposition for the sale of American goods here than there is on the American side for the sale of French goods. Obviously, it is therefore to the manifest advantage of the United States Government to make the greatest possible concessions in duties on French goods in order to obtain reciprocal treatment on the part of France as regards American goods exported here, since

the balance of trade would naturally be in favor of Americans.
Paris, Nov. 25, 1898.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1838.

"It is with much pleasure and gratitude that we shall receive this gift from the Americans. It can but raise the sympathy and democratic brother-hood, of which strong beginnings already exist between the two Republics. Sympathy is actually a first-rate auxiliary to help commercial exchange, and the Americans have noted it. They are preparing for a commercial invasion of the Oig Continent, and France is an excellent market. We shall gladly facilitate their efforts, provided they grant us reciprocal advantages and allow us to venture somewhat into America with something more than good sentiments.

"France can no longer afford to remain the disinterested and somewhat foolish nation she used to be. She has been looking after others' interests to a great extent; she must now look a little after her own people. But let us not dwell too long upon these questions. Let us hope to see the heroic free symbolized by this monument, by which, we also hope, shall be invoked the exemplary virtue of Washington, whose imposing and marnamimous figure, however, does not require the common homage of efficies, since it is ever alive."

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN. ITS EFFECT ON THE "HOME-LIFE IDEAL"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An editorial in The Tribune of Saturday, De-cember 3, criticises an officer of a college for young women who would emphasize independence rather women. The editorial furthermore states that the true ideal is the home and the domestic virtues, and if these should prevail in institutions of learning there would be an "end of the rowdyish, hazing young man" and "of the home-scorning young

never met the "home-scorning" educated young woman; I live in a village of nearly five thousand inhabitants, have had women relatives and friends graduates of colleges; thirteen women of this vilothers from other colleges, and among them all not one "home-scorning" young woman; some are married and are among our very host home-keep-ers and home-lovers. Some are self-sustaining and independent, but never a scorner of home and the domestic virtues. On the contrary, I am confident they would really like the home life and would make good wives and good mothers, provided they should meet and love men who would make good husbands and fathers, but having had the broader education it has made them thoughtful and a little careful about rushing into matrimony.

While believing the good home is the highest

she may not need me I like to stand for what seems

The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height. Nor lose the wrestling thems that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1898.

Sir: In these days of rapid development of newly discovered friendships, while the eagle of America and the lion of Britain are measuring off for thempatriotic American to question whether this fervid affection is wise in its entirety, whether there are should be righted! In the main it is right. Proj erly conducted it will prove beneficial to the people of both countries. But pause! England has in flicted upon us a grievous wrong; a wrong ever in-creasing; a wrong which diplomacles can never right; a wrong in which concessions are unavail-

ing; a wrong in which concessions are unavail-ing; a wrong so insidious at its beginning that it was welcomed-to-day execrated.

Can England ever repair its damage? We speak of the English sparrow—the cruel, destructive spar-Can England ever repair its damage? We speak of the English sparrow—the cruel, destructive sparrow—the unclean, multi-producing sparrow! The armies of England are not looked upon by us with fear or distrust, but the sparrow has made its invasion complete, and we are stricken apparently powerless. The sparrow is here in ever-increasing volume, piacing all laws of natural fecundity in doubt. It has swept into oblivion our birds of song. It has defiled tower and pilaster. Repositories for art reveal débris collected for nests in which future feathered desperados may be reared; nor is it either particular or cleanly in its habits; neither is it retiring.

Is there a remedy in either science, physics or mechanics? Could not a supplemental paragraph to existing treaty be appended providing for the repatriation of the sparrow at the expense of England? Let the sparrow at the expense of England? Let the sparrow again return to its birth-place, where the fogs are less conducive to its prolific qualities.

Our wrongs at the hands of the sparrow, that English infamy, call for redress! If not redressed can we not hold the Queen's Government sternly responsible? Wnether through arbitration or war our wrongs at the hands of the sparrow call for action, prompt, emphatic. The blowing up of the Maine was an incident; the populating of our land with the sparrow was an act of revenge, ever growing. Phiosophers, electricans, creators of nostrums would find a field in the extermination of the sparrow unfilled, a fleld wherein the gratifude of the people and the rewards for philanthropy would fall to their portion.

A DAILY PATRON.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1858.

A BORN PILOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: President McKinley has been rather savagely set on of late for having had, as has been alleged, no mind of his own in the matter of our taking the Philippines. "What the country wants," say these disparaging critics, "is a bold, self-asserting leader, not a weaking who is forever holding his timid ear to the ground to get at the mind of the

people before making up his own."

No doubt there is room for discussion as to just what a man is put into the Presidential chair to do. President McKinley's notion of it seems to be that he was put where he is to carry out, not the personal will of Major William McKinley, but the wish and ear to the ground" in a sincere attempt to find out what that will is shows President McKinley to be a born pilot-at least, according to Victor to be a horn pilot—at least, according to Victor Hugo's definition of one. In his "Tollers of the Sea" he says: "The born pilot is a man who navigates the bed of the ocean, rather than its surface. The surface of the sea is continually modified by the submarine configuration of the places where the ship is salling. To see him guiding his craft through the reefs and shoals of this (Philippine) archipelago, one would suppose that he must be carrying a chart of the bottom in his head."

New-Yerk, Dec. 1, 1838. ADDISON BALLARD.

SECURITY FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Not having had as yet an opportunity to

examine the report of the Controller of the Currency, upon which you comment in this morning's
Tribune, I may be mistaken in thinking that you
have, inadvertently, misrepresented Mr. Dawes,
But it seems incredible that an official directly in charge of the National banking system can have said, as you make Mr. Dawes say, that "the depositors would be greatly injured, and their se-curity to a startling extent reduced, by any measure giving noteholders a prior lien on assets." The fact is that the notes of National banks are a prior lien on assets now, and always have been Section 26 of the Act of February 25, 1862, the first act regarding National banks, made the notes of any such bank, when redeemed by the Controller any such bank, when redeemed by the Controller after its insolvency, "a first and paramount ilen upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency" (arising from possible inadequacy of the deposited bonds completely to secure the notes) "shall be made good out of such assets, in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same." (Laws relating to loans, paper money, banking and coinage, edition of 1856, 236.) This provision was re-enacted on June 3, 1864 (Bid., p. 424), and was incorporated in the Revised

Statutes' (sec. 5.230, 1bid., p. 470) by act of June 22, 1874. 22. 1874.

Since many of your readers base their opinions of public men upon your editorial comments, I cannot believe that you will allow the aspersion to rest upon Mr. Dawes of ignorance of the law which he is set to administer

CHARLES H. HULL.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1828.

[When full value and more of notes issued is in bonds held as security, recourse on assets is

THE EXPERIENCE OF SINGAPORE. A WAY TO BE RID OF CHINESE LAWLESSNESS

Sir: I notice in your issue of December 2 an article headed "Extradition with China," wherein it is said that the Chinese Government is willing to negotiate a treaty by which all criminals, estially determined on this side. This step is proextent, caused the prejudice against the Chinese In this country.

I would submit that it is humiliating for the

United States, a country professing to be in the front ranks of civilization, to ask the aid of a nation like China in controlling about one hundred thousand people in a total population of seventysand Chinese in a total population of about three hundred thousand, and, whatever objections may the remedy lies in the hands of the municipal au-thorities, who could, if they wished, easily rectify with the Chinese than San Francisco has ever ex-perienced. There were one hundred and twenty tives of different provinces combined to make a among the different factions were common. The newly arrived Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, He had at his command an office called the "Protectorate of Chinese," instituted for the purpose of keeping the Government in touch with the Chinese population, and smoothing away, so far as possible, any frietion that might arise. This protectorate, under the able management of Mr. Pickering, not only reduced the frietion to a minimum, but kept fully posted of everything going on among the Chinese. Hence, after legislating against secret societies and giving due notice to the Chinese of such legislation, the protectorate was able to mark down the headquarters of all the societies and, on a given date, it pounced on them all and captured their archives. By the next steamer North the heads of all these societies were deported, as they preferred this to hanging, and from that day to this secret societies, highbinders, etc., have given no further trouble in Singapore, Thus the Europeans and Americans in Singapore, numbering only one to twenty-four, have accomplished without difficulty what the United States, numbering 750 to one, now proposes to ask the aid of China to bring about.

It appears to me that we have never taken any intelligent measures in dealing with our Chinese fellow-residents. They come to us imbued with

taken loward showing the would submit that in-were unnecessary. In view of the above I would submit that in-stend of asking China's aid in caring for the few of her subjects now among us, we adopt an in-telligent system which would enable us to deal out to them a firm and just rule without any out-side aid.

T. B. C. New-York, Dec. 6, 1898.

thousands of enterprising business men, and reduces to poverty many who rely upon income from

ing such bridges, and such only, decay and destruction are the lot of the most desirable commercial and manufacturing district? Shall we continue the insane notion that a waterway through the centre of a city of more than three million inhabitants is too sacred to be spanned by a draw-bridge? and such only, decay and de-

More bridges is the cry of all, and more bridges the city must have if there is to be prosperity. Not bridges which require \$10,000,000 in money or ten years to build, but bridges which can be built in two years at less than one-quarter the expense. Not bridges merely to carry lawyers, retail tradesmen and their clerks, and the shoppers to and from suburban houses, but bridges to advance the interests of the wholesale dealer, the importer and the manufacturer, as well as the poor people who necessarily live in tenement-houses and manufacturing districts. In a word, we want drawbridges, such as large cities of the Old World insist upon, and such as must follow the union of two steat water-fronts in one municipality, with common interests, if our city is to be recognized as a city of manufacturing and commercial importance.

Two years ago a proposition was submitted to the Legislature for a drawbridge from the junction of Washington and kent aves. Brooklyn, to Corlears, st., Manhattan, and another from Bridge-st., Brooklyn, to Clinton-st., Manhattan, if that proposition had been favorably acted upon both would have been completed by this time and the problem would have been solved. The location of speculators, and enable them to enjoy their special nrivileges secured through the Legislature, and in no way prevent their entering upon the work of building their private railroad structure, which they never intend to build.

Are we to go on taxing a people to build elevated bridges almost exclusively for the uptown districts of Manhattan and the uptown and suburban districts of Brooklyn, be quarter the time, and for the real benefit of a people entitled to immediate consideration.

It is true that we want bridges, and must have them without delay, but to get them we must not bankrupt a city or its people, when we can secure what will minister to our wants far better without bankrupt a city or its people, when we can secure what will minister to our wants far better without bankrupt a city or its people, when we can s More bridges is the cry of all, and more bridges

SAVE THE CITY FROM SMOKE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I must express my gratitude to you for your frequent denunciations of the use of soft coal in this part of the country. The testimony which has been given by those who have seen its disadvantages in Western cities, and know how everything is made black and desolate by its use, ought to be is more of ack and desorate by its use, ought to be sufficient to cause any self-respecting company to consider the protests of the community, to say nothing of the law they se daringly violate.

Where are the authorities that can bring them to terms? And if they neglect so important a duty, is there no man or body of men who can find time to prosecute the offenders and save our city?

Brooklyn, Dec. 14, 1858.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE MUNICIPAL INDEPENDENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I believe that in asking the following questions I represent a number of citizens in this city who think of the city's future before campaign examine the report of the Controller of the Curin the Election law the movement which sprang
rency, upon which you comment in this morning's up last year to organize the honest voters of the this year and forced to waste its vitality in a State election, contrary to the idea which last year the Citizens Union stood for? (2) What chafge can be made in the State Election law whereby an independent clitzens party, horestly and consistently confined in its interest to municipal concerns, can keep its position on the ballot in municipal elections without being driven into State affairs for self preservation? (3) If it be possible to make such a change in the law, would not honest Republicans and self-respecting Democrats do wisely to work for such a measure, keep it before the public and succeed in passing it before 150? (6) Is not such a step absolutely requisite in order to free this city from the control of a bad partisan majority and place it in the control of the backers of ex-Mayor William L. Strong and the Committee of Seventy?

Seventy?

I beg that the paper which you represent will consent to give those interested in this matter information of a character for which articles in The New-York Tribune are noted, mixing shrewd honesty with great clearness of expression.

HEINRICH JERROLD.

STOCKS SLIGHTLY LOWER.

HEAVY REALIZING SALES.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT-BONDS AND MONEY.

Closing prices yesterday of the principal active securities and net changes from Friday's last quotations were as follows: STOCKS.

Am Sug Ref 124	- 16	Met Street Ry 101 75	-
At T & S Fe 18%	- %	Mo Kan & Tex 1314	_ 4
do pref 51	- 16	do pref 37%	
Am Tobacco141 %	-	Missouri Pac 4278	-1
Bklyn Rap Tr. 72%	- 14	Mina & St L 20 12	
B & O (W I) 48%	+1	Northern Pac 41	- 4
do pref 75 %	1100	do pref 10%	17
B & O So W pf. 84	41	N Y Central 120 76	-
Bay St Gas 5%	Manage .	Northwest	+ %
C C C & St L 43%	14	Nat Discoult 4174	
C C C & St 12 100%	14	Not Lend 0178	+ 3
C R 1 & Pac100	14	NOT A WEST DIE TO	+ *
Chic B & Qy121%	1	Omaha 91 ½	- 7
C M & St P 116%	1	Ont & West 17%	
Canada So 561/2	-01	Peo Gas & C109	- 14
Chic & Alton165%	-27	Penn R R122	- 14
Chic Gt West 14%	- 5	Pacific Mall 42%	- 5
do pref A 52%		PCC& St L 54%	-1134
Ches & Ohio 20			- 10 - 10 - 10 + 10 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2
Central Pacific. 38%	+ 14	do prei	二十九
Consol Gas 191	+ 1/2	Reading 19	1. 2
Col F & Iron 20 %	-	do lat pref 47%	12/12
D & R G 16%	+ 34	Southern Pacific, 315	+ %
do pref on %	+ 1%	S L & S F 2d pf. 33%	-E-10
Del & Hud 100	- 14	Southern Ry 10%	- %
Erie 1st pref 37 12	- %	do pref 41%	+ 4
Wedgral Steel and	+ %	Tenn Coal & 1 34 2	77. 37
do pref 79%	- 4	Tex & Pac 16	_ 4
Gen Electric 92%	- 44	Haion Pacific 39 %	7
Glucore S R 66	_ 30	do pref 71%	
Int Paper 58	- 4	II S Leather pt on A	
Int Paper	14	II S Rubber 43	-
111 Central113	1 32	An prof	+ 74
Kan C P & G 17	1 14.16	Western Luion 34 2	4.0
L E & West 17%	Titt	Wabash pref 22%	+ 1
do pref 68	10.00		
	no	vrse.	
		NDS.	
	14	Kings G E 1st 60%	+ 16
Atch g 45 2714	1 1	M K & T 1st 4s. 90%	- 34

Buff R & Pitts.

to reach stop loss orders, and room traders sold year. The result of realizing and bear activity was an extremely irregular price movement, in which the net losses largely outnumbered net gains. The close was above the lowest figures of the day, a favorable bank statement causing of the day, a favorable bank statement causing a firmer market in the final dealings. There were few stocks in which declines ran beyond fractions, while there were few offerings that did not find ready buyers. Upon every reaction stocks are well taker. The current upward movement appears to have gained a momentum that only a series of prolonged distressing and unfavorable conditions can check. Nobody doubts that good securities will sell higher, and as for the cheaper stocks, there are not wanting many people who believe that these issues contain equities that mean dividends at a future tain equities that mean dividends at a future time. Bank clearings broke all records last week, trade reports stated that the volume of showed striking gains, and bank loans and deposits were above all preceding records. Everything in the financial and industrial situation indicated a period of long National prosperity. Perhaps this is why transactions in the bond and share departments of the Stock Exchange were heavier than in any preceding week in the history of the Stock Exchange.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed only a moderate increase in loans, considering the enormous activity in the stock market, while, contrary to expectation, cash hold-

ket, while, contrary to expectation, cash holdings exhibited a heavy gain and surplus reserve an increase of \$230,075. The fact that the banks are not showing the least evidence of un-The mayor's latest schemes.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Is it not apparent to every careful observer that the building of bridges 155 feet above tide-water, and ignoring the fact that there is a district along the water-front entitled to consideration, portends a calamity to a section which has always been recognized as the most valuable in the beroughs of this great city, dooms to bankruptcy thousands of enterprising business men, and reduces to poverty many who rely upon income from duces to poverty many who rely upon income from realty in the wholesale and manufacturing sections of New-York City?

Is it not a fact that the terminus of all the contemplated elevated structures is half a mile or more from the water-front, and that by constructing such bridges, and such only, decay and device the such as the present many years. If the situation was the present many years, if the situation was the present many years. If the situation was the present many years in the present many years.

has been witnessed in man tion were not within the money market would soon sharp reactions are possib	limits reflect le and	of safe it. Of probabl	ty, the course, le, and	H B Claffin Co. *Haw (* & Sug. Homestake Blinois Central	113	1111	113	113	92 53 574 1134 100	55 114	=
likely to hurt the small ma Changes for the week in stocks are shown in the f	a nur	nber of	active	do Leased Line Iowa Central do pref Int Paper Co	37 584	37 58%	37 58	37 58	9% 37 58 90%	10 374 584 914	50 400
	Satur- day, Dec. 10.	Satur- day, Dec. 17.	Net change,	Kana & Mich Kan City P & G Keokuk & West.	164	=	10%	17	6 16% 29%	614 17 32	750
merican Cotton Oil	34	33%	- 4	Kingston & Pem Keok & Des M. do pref	=		=	-	15	16	=
Atchison Atch, Top. & S. Fe pref Imerican Sugar Ref. Co Imerican Tobacco Co	18%	18%	12%	I t moteste (tag	1	-	1 = .		15 52 94	5214	50
merican Sugar Ref. Co	135%	124	-84	do pref. L E & Western. do pref. L S & Mich So. Long Island.	15%	96%	15%	17%	17%	1714	2,275 1,332
altimore & Ohio pref. (w. 1.)	74%	75 %		do pref	67%	785	00.75	68 201	200	208	1,332
ay State Gas	51/2	5%	+1	Long Island	200	201	200) 49	49	48 64	50	300
anada Southern	5476	72% 56%	+2	Ponta & Margaret		49 6414 9714	003% 963%	96%	96%	9614	9,115 8,225
anada Southern entral of New-Jersey entral Pacific	94	93	-1	Manhattan Ry Md Coal pref	9715	10000000			1000	55	2,150
entral Pacific	168	38 % 165 %	+4% -2%	Met Street Ry.	19114	1914	190%	1915	19016	1914	450
besapeake & Ohio	26 14%	25 14 %	-1	Mexican Central Mex Nat tr cer.	614		-		- 17	. 1	-
chiral Pacific hicago & Alton hicago & Ohlo hicago Great Western do pref A hicago & Northwestern	52%		1 14	Michigan Cent	203	29%	29	2914		29%	700
do pref A hicago & Northwestern hicago, Rock Island & Pac hicago, Burlington & Quincy hicago, Milwankee & St. Paul.	110%	141%	+3%	Minn & St L	W-600	-	-	#195 S	97% 64%	98	100
hicago, Burlington & Quincy	121%	1213	T1 %	M St P & S S M	6414	64%	641/2	09.72	17	0	*109
nicago, Milwankee & St. Paul.	43%	116%	± 3%	do pref	and:	-	-	13%	18 12% 37%	134	700
onsolidated Gas	194	191	-376	do pref	13% 37%	1314	13	37%	37%	374	1,450
bleago, Milwankee & St. Paul. leveland, C. C. & St. Louis. onsolidated Gas elaware & Hudson enver & Rio Grande pref	106 62%	106 66%	+4	Missouri Pacific.	4336	43%	42% 30	42%	42%	42% 31	11,315
rie 1st pref.	3614	37%	+1	Mobile & Ohio Morris & Basex.	30	30	-	1	17216	17056	-
ans & Terre Haute	81%	38 70	+6%			48%	47%	47%	103	4816	1,513
do pref	62 31 % 78 %	38%	+7 +6% +1%	National Election National Lead. do pref. Nat Linseed Oil. National Starch.	3774	3716	37	37%	37%	37%	1,400
do pref neral Electric	78%	79%	+1%	*do pref	11374	37%	113%	113%	1123	1144	342
inois Central	112%	92%	+313	Nat Linseed Oil. National Starch.	81/2	814	8	8	8	614	200
ternational Paper Co	18%	•58		do 1st pref		-	-	-	56 15	76	
inois Central ternational Paper Co. ansas City, Pitts & Gulf ulsville & Nashville	64%	17 64	-1%	do 2d pref.			-	-	38	42	-
		*96%	-24	NY C&HR.	100	100	160	100	98	102	3,997
etropolitan Street Railway	42%	191 % 42%	-2%	N Y Air Brake N Y C & H R N Y Ch & St L do 1st peef	1334	13%	13%	13%	1314	14	200
issouri Pacific	42% 12 35%	13%	+1%	do 1st pref				1	36%	75	
inn & St. Louis	25%	37%	+115	do 21 pref					199	200	
ational Lead	37	37 %	+ %	N Y Ont & W	17%	17% 6%	174	17%	17%	17%	1,977
ational Lingeed Oil	44 %	47%	+2%	do 24 pref N Y N H & H N Y Ont & W North Amer Co. Norfolk & West	1744	17%	1714	17% 6% 17%	1/106	1734	400
do pref. linn. & St. Louis ational Lead ational Linseed Oil ational Biscuit orthern Pacific Railway	41%	41	- 4	do pref. Norfolk & South	6014	61%	60%	60%	60%	65	2,37
do pref. ew York Central & Hudson orfolk & Western pref ew York Air Brake	76 119	76% 123%	玉	Norfolk & South Northern Pacific	1114	41% 70%	40%	41	41	4114	3,52
orfolk & Western pref	584	60%	14.7	do pref	7616	70%	76%	76%	7014 51 74	76%	1.37
maha	584 1014 86	9116	-11/2 +5/9	do pref	3.	-		-	74	76	-
maha ntario & Western acitle Mali	16%	17%	4.1%	Ore Short Line.	-		-	=	37%	39	
ensylvania	43% 119%	122	-1%	Pacific Coast		-		-	41	46	-
uliman Palace Car	143%	148%	+2%	do 1st pref	=			and and	811 ₆	83 6214	-
eading	18%	109	1 7	Ontario Mining. Pacific Coast do 1st pref do 2d pref Pacific Mail Pennsylvatia	42%	424	42	42%	4954	4214	1.736
do let pref	21 14	100	4-136	Pennsylvania	1224	1224	122	122	122	1224	2,000
cettle Mati ennsylvania illiman Palace Car optle's Gas L. & C. oadinr do let pref. do 21 pref. uthern Ratiway de pref uthern Pacific andard Rose & Twine Louis & San Fran. 2d pref Louis Southwestern pref. xas Pacific ennessee Coal & fron nion Pacific de pref.	10%	201	+1	Lenn Com		1000	-21	-	3	5	
de pref	42 2914	41%	- 16	Peo Dec & Ev.	100%	10914	10914	109	108%	100	3,54
andard Rone & Twine	7%	814	±3 ×	Pitts & West pf	91/2	94	9%	54%	54%	55	4,623
Louis & San Fran. 2d pref.	33	23 %	# *	PCCh & St L	563 S034	22	8016	81% 175	81	81%	1,43
xas Pacific	15%	15%	+ 16	Peo Dec & Ev. Peo Gas & C Ch Pitts & West pf P C Ch & St L do pref. P Ft W & C gtd Pull Palace Car.	175	175	175	175	175	140	17
nnessee Coal & Iron	32	2434	1.014	Pull Palace Car. Quicksliver	145%	1400			2	3	- 11
do pref	70%	39% 71%	17	do pref	100	100	10	19	19	10	400
nited States Rubber	.47	43	-4	Reading do 1st pref	19%	19%	47%	4774		47%	600
do pref mited States Leather pref	112	110	-2 N	do 2d pret	22%	22%	2214	2212	22% 183	2214	320
estern Union heeling & Lake Erie pref	95 %	9434	34	Rens & Sara Rio Gr West pf. Rome W & Og	_		=	===	64	66%	-
shash pref Total sales for the week	2614	2714	+1%	Rome W & Og	-	1	100	19%	19%	1914	100
Total sales for the week	********	4.319.571	shares	*Stand D & D	19%	194	19%	10.0	70	72	100
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.			100000	St Jon & Gr I	-		-	-	516	5314	
	-			do 1st pref	=		-	770	52 13	13	-
THE DAY'S OPERATI	ONS I	N BOY	NDS.	do 2d pref St L & San Fr.	8%	8%	84,	8%	68	85	100
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Market	firm.	Final	do 1st pref	32%	33%	3234	33%	33%	3334	1,000
uotations follow:		10000000		St Louis Southw	1514	16	1536	16	15%	15%	500 570
B or 2s reg. 90% - 1118	4- 100	Bid	Anked.	de pref	- 10.72	-	-	-	30%	31%	
O. CK. 28, PCR, 101.5 11.8	44 100	5 Mary 1550	100 mana	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second second		0.7	OCH.	

GOVERNMENT BONDS,-Market firm. Final

GOVERNMENT BONDS Market firm. Final quotations follow:

Quotations follow:

Red. Asked.

U.S. ex. 2s. reg. 5645 — U.S. 4s. 1925.cou.1284; 12854; U.S. 3s. coup. .1664; 107 U.S. 5s. 1504.reg. 1124; 1185; U.S. 3s. reg. .1694; 107 U.S. 5s. 1504.reg. 1124; 1184; U.S. 3s. small. .1664; 107 U.S. 5s. 1504.reg. 1124; 1184; U.S. 3s. small. .1664; 107 U.S. 5s. 1504.reg. 1124; 1185; U.S. 4s. 1507.reg. 1125; U.S.

Bankers' posted rates were: EUROPEAN SECURITIES.—British consols closed at 1194 for money and 1194 for the account. French rentes, 192 francs 5 centimes. Spanish 4s in THE SILVER MARKET.—Bar silver, 59%c. Mexican silver dollars, 47c. Bar silver in London, 27 9-164. GOLD PREMIUM.—In Madrid, 35.25; Lisbon, 44.50; Buenos Ayres, 118.20; Rome, 7.35. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

changed quotations. Actual closing rates follow:

BONDS END BANK STOCKS.

6,515 Total sales of bonds, \$2,290, 1,275 52% 52% 52% 52% 52% 29% 100 tone. There was a desire among holders to realize.

The closing tone was barely steady. Last prices Paul, 120%; Illinois Central, 117%; Louisville, 65%; Union Pacific preferred, 73%; New-York Central, 127%; Erie, 14%; Pennsylvania, 62%; Reading, 10%; 41% 41% 41% 41% 45%

Eric first preferred, 3812; Northern Pacific preferred, 79; Grand Trunk, 74.

THE WEEK'S BANK CHANGES. The following table shows the usual comparative

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits on the respec

eserve required against deposits 199.197.000 201,728,025 Inc. 2,531,025 The Clearing House statement for yesterday was as follows: Exchanges, \$192,959,_67; balances, \$9,246,-223. For the week: Exchanges, \$1,119,882,255; balances, \$50,524,952, against exchanges last week of

\$954,918,136 and balances of \$54,514,911. The following are the changes for the correspond-964 ing weeks of the three preceding years: 1897-Loans decreased \$1,046,000 cash decreased \$4,481,000, deposits decreased \$5,278,500 and surplus reserve decreased \$3,161,375. 1896—Loans increased \$3,512,500, cash increased \$3,414,600, deposits increased \$6,984,990 and surplus reserve increased \$1,068,375. 1895-Loans decreased \$3,344,300, cash decreased \$2,743,700, deposits decreased \$5,764,700 and surplus reserve decreased The following table shows the bank holdings on

66 66%

66% 66% 66 66

107% 107% 107% 107%

the respective dates: Dec. 19, '96. Dec. 18, '97. Dec. 17, '98, \$487.016.000 \$600.070.300 \$708.555.500

1	Specie
1	Legal-tenders 86,920,600 78,931,900 54,376,300
3	Deposits 523,589,900 669,891,400 806,912,190
9	Circulation 19,797,100 15,751,100 16,341,700
	The following shows the relation between the
9	total reserve and the total deposits on the respec-
8	tive dates:
	Dec. 19, 196. Dec. 18, 197. Dec. 17, 198.

Total reserve.....\$104,172,200 \$183,198,000 \$218,701,400 Reserve required against deposits... 130,807,475 107,472,830 201,728,378

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT NEW-YORK

 Week ending Dec. 17—1896.
 1897.
 1898.

 Drygoods
 \$1,596,813
 \$1,435,939
 \$1,952,846

 General merchandise
 5,768,155
 6,554,777
 8,490,943
 Totals for the week \$7,304,968 \$7,900,716
Since January 1. 427,730,494 463,634,701
IMPORTS OF SPECIE.
For the week \$79,500 \$112,235
Since January 1. 85,663,400 16,689,201
EXPORTS OF SPECIE.
For the week \$1,006,843 \$974,943
Since January 1. 102,276,340 75,022,784 EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM NEW YORK. Jan. 1 to Dec. 13. . \$306.855,000 \$397,471,037 \$438.325.434

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

STOCKS.

Am Tobacco At T & S F	en- High-	Low-	Clos- ing.	Sales.
At T & S F At T & S F At Argentum June B klyn Rap T Breece Chie B & Qy Chie G West Con Cal & Va Lo Con Cal	4% 124%		124%	10,570
Argentum June B klyn Rap T Breece Chie B & Qy Chie B & Qy Chie B & Qy Chie B & Qy Che B	1 141%			150
B klyn Rap T Breece Streece	1% 51%		50%	1,560
Bresco Chie B & Qy 12		-42 7219	-32	300 460
Chie B & Qy 12. Chie M & St P 11. Chie R 1 & F 10. Che G 1 & F 10. Che G 1 & F 10. Che G 1 & F 10. Con Cal & Va. 1. Con Cal & Va. 1. Louis & Ludson 10. Federal Stree 3. do pref. 3. Horn Silver 1.3. Isabella Louis & Nash. 6. Machattan 6. Machattan 6. Machattan 7. Pacific 4. do pref. 7. Pacific Matl 4. Propies Gas 10. Pharmacist 5. Stand R & T 3. Louis 6. Louis 6. Louis 6. Louis 8. Louis 8. Louis 8. Louis 8. Louis 8. Louis 8. Sash. 6. Machattan 9. Moffle Gibson 2. Zon 10. Louis 8. Louis 8. Sash. 6. Sash. 6. Sash. 6. Sash. 6. Western Newada 9. Louis 9. Louis 9. Louis 8. Louis 9. Louis 9. Louis 8. Louis 9. Louis 9. Louis 9. Louis 9. Louis 9. Louis 8. Louis 9. Loui	114 7814		7216 85	350
Chie M & St P. Chie R I & P. Chie R I & P. Chie Gt West Chie Gt Wes Chie Gt West	244 1224	121%	121%	2.240
Chie R I & F. Chie S Ohio Ches & Ohio Che G West Con Cal & Va. 1.2 Con Cal & Con Cal	65 1165			2,370
Ches & Ohio			100%	200
Chic Gt West. Con Cal & Va. 1.2 Del & Hudson Federal Strei do pref. Sabella Louis & Nash. Manhattan Mor Pacific do pref. Pacific Mail. People & Gas Horn C & I Standard Louis Grandard Lou		25	25	10
Con Cai & Va. 1.2 Del & Hudson. 100 Federal Steel. 3 Horn Silver. 1.3 Isabella 2.2 Louis & Nash. 6 Manhattan 9 Mollie Gibson. 2 Nor Pacific. 4 do pref. 7 Pacific Mail 44 People's Gas. 100 Pharmacist. 40 Standa R & T. 3 Sterra Nevada. 6 Standard. 1.4 Tenn C & I. 3 Union Pacific. 4 do pref. 7 Union Pacific. 4 do pref. 1 US Leather of 6 Western Union. 9	5 15	15	15	10
Del & Hudson 100 Federal Steel 3 do pref 13 Horn Silver 13 Isabella 2 Louis & Nash 6 Manhattan 9 Moffle Gibson 2 Nor Pacific 4 do pref 7 Pacific Mail 7 Pacific Mail 7 Pacific Mail 100 Francis Stand R & T 1 Sterra Nevada 9 Standard 1 8 Tenn C & I 3 Union Pacific 3 do pref 1 3 Union Pacific 3 do pref 1 1 U S Leather pf 6 Western Union 9		1.20	1.20	200
Federal Steel. 38 Horn Silver 13 Isabella 22 Louis & Nash 66 Manhattan 9 Mollie Gibson 2 Nor Pacific 4 do pref 3 Facilie Mati 44 People's Gas 10 Pharmacist 3 Standa R & T 3 Standa R & T 3 Lunton Pacific 4 do pref 5 Tenn C & I 3 Lunton Pacific 5 do pref 7 U S Leather pf 6 Western Union 9	514 1054		10514	20
do pref. S. Herr Silver 1.3 Isabella 26 Louis & Nash 6 Manhattan 9 Motile Gibson . 2 Nor Pacific 4 do pref. 70 Pacific Mail 40 pref. 70 Pharmacist . 6 Standard . 8 Standard 1. 8 Tenn C & I . 3 Union Pacific . 4 operf. 1 US Leather pf. 6 Western Union 9	84 38%	37.5	38	420
Hern Silver 1.3 Isabella Louis & Nash 6 Manhattan 9 Mollie Gibson 2 Nor Pacific 4 do pref 7 Pacific Mail 4 People's Gas 10 Pharmacist 6 Stand R & T 6 Stand R & T 6 Stand R & T 6 Union Pacific 6 do pref 7 Us Leather pf 6 Western Union 9	0 % SO %		80	670
Louis & Nash. Manhattan 99 Mothle Gibson 2 Nor Pacific 4 do pref. 7 Pacific Mail 4 People's Gas 10 Pharmacist 6 Stand R & T Sierra Nevada 1 Standard 1 M Tenn C & I 3 Union Pacific do pref. 1 S Leather pf Western Union 94		1.30	1.30	100
Manhattan Mollie Gibson	9 29	.29	.29	1,000
Mollie Gibson 2	4% 64%		64	1,830
Nor Pacific 4 do pref 7 Pacific Mail 4 People's Gas 10 Pharmacist 00 Stand R & T 5 Sierra Nevada 00 Standard 1 W Tenn C & I 3 Union Pacific 3 do pref 1 U S Leather pf 6 Western Union 9	719 9719		06%	3.050
do pref Pacific Mail 4 Pacific Mail 4 Pacific Gas 10 Pharmacist 5 Stand R & T Sterra Nevada 0 Standard 1.8 Tenn C & I 3 Union Pacific do pref U S Leather pf Western Union 9	727.	-27 40%	4014	1,000
Pacific Mail 4: People's Gas 10 Pharmacist . 0. Stand R & T . 5 Sterra Nevada . 0. Standard . 1. Western C & I . 3. Union Pacific . 3. do pref . 7 U S Leather pf . 6 Western Union . 94			764	210
People's Gas 100 Pharmacist 0 Stand R & T 1 Sterra Nevada 0 Standard 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	014 764		42%	270
Pharmacist 0 Stand R & T 1 Sterra Nevada 0 Standard 1.8 Tenn C & I 3 Union Pacific 3 do pref 1 U S Leather pf 6 Western Union 9			108 %	300
Stand R & T. Sterra Nevada . 0 Standard 1. W Tenn C & I . 3 Union Pacific . 3 do pref . 7 U S Leather pf . 6 Western Union . 9		.05	.05	600
Sierra Nevada	8% 8%		84	20
Standard 1. M Tenn C & I 3. Union Pacific 3. do pref 1. U S Leather pf 6. Western Union 9.		.95	.95	800
Tenn C & I		1.95	1.95	100
do pref	34 34 5	34	34	220
do pref. T. U. S. Leather pf. 09 Western Union. 94	39%		39%	720
U.S. Leather pf. 69 Western Union. 94		7134	71 16	580
Western Union. 94	8% 68%	68%	88 %	10
	416 9416	64 %	94%	60
	********			31,930
	BOND		-	
Ope	n- High-	Low-	! Clos- [Sales.

At T & S F adj. Ches & O 4¹5s Mo K & T 24 Texas Pac 24 U P D & G 1st. 17 % 17 % 100 % 10 Total sales. WHEAT. Open- | High- | Low- | Clos- | Sales,